

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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MONDAY NOVEMBER 27 1911

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TELEGRAMS.

THE REBELLION.

REVOLUTIONARY VICTORY.

(Our Own Correspondent.)

Shanghai, Nov. 27.

Revolutionary victories have been gained at Hankow and Nanking.

At Nanking there was little defence after Tiger Hill was captured—the most important fort outside the city. It is believed that General Chang, the Imperialist leader, has already retreated across the river.

Several amazons accompanied the reinforcements for Chinkiang on Saturday evening. The leader wore red breeches.

RELATED NEWS.

Durban, Nov. 26.

Telegrams from Reuter's correspondent at Chinkiang, dated Nov. 26, state that a rebel attack on Nanking is imminent.

WOMEN FIGHTERS.

A number of women have obtained permission to fight for the revolutionaries.—Reuter.

WOMEN FIGHTERS.

(Service to the Telegraph.)

Via Durban, Nov. 26, 9 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Chinkiang, wiring on the 26th inst., states that a rebel attack on Nanking is imminent. A number of women have obtained permission to fight for the revolutionaries.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

Shanghai, Nov. 27.

The loyalist forces at Lion Hill, Nanking, were silenced by the artillery at Mafusan.

The Navy co-operated in a furious bombardment of Peichakan which a great fire is raging.

The revolutionaries captured the Tachungmen gate.

The Imperialists shelled an ambulance train.

The fall of the city is expected at night.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LIVERPOOL EXPLOSION.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

(Service to the Telegraph.)

Via Bombay, Nov. 26, 7.20 a.m.

The Liverpool correspondent of Reuter reports that the death-roll from the terrible explosion at an oil-mills there is now twenty-five. More bodies are being removed from the millars, and it is quite impossible to identify most of them. The injured number 115.—(Reuter.)

THE DEATH ROLL.

Later

The death roll is stated to be 25, and it is expected that a number of mangled bodies are still among the ruins of the building.—(Reuter.)

GALLANT RESCUES.

Via Bombay, Nov. 25, 7.30 a.m.

At the time of the explosion 40 persons were in the building, and everybody was hurled a considerable distance. The ground floor seemed to split, and flames shot up to the roof, which blew off showers of steel and bricks. The debris, mixed with the remains of human beings, descended in many parts of the neighbourhood. The walls collapsed. Most gallant rescues were made during the time the bodies were being taken out of the building, and the number of killed now total thirty-three, while seventy-five are injured.

When the fire brigade arrived men were seen at the windows with the fire raging behind them. There were miraculous escapes, and the firemen worked with amazing skill. The explosion is attributed to an oil-ke crushing machine called the devil, and it is thought that a piece of metal jammed. The wounded are still being taken to hospital, and the dead bodies are being conveyed to the Princess Dock mortuary, where they are being identified by relatives.

TELEGRAMS.

WOMEN SUFFRAGE.

(Service to the Telegraph.)

Via Bombay, Nov. 26, 2 p.m.

Speaking at Bath, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the frequent interruptions on the part of suffragettes, and said that the vast majority of women deplored the exhibition of temper, which was more anti-liberal than pro-suffrage. There was nothing which the interrupters would hate more than to see an amendment inserted in the Government Franchise Bill conferring the broad, democratic franchise to women. He pleaded eloquently with women to share in the administration of laws. When women were voters, he said, there would be no danger of Europe being drenched in blood. He went on to the success which had attended female franchise in the colonies. Speaking on the House of Commons Bill, he said that when the Bill triumphed, the people would never trust calumniators again. It was merely a contribution to social reform. Nothing was possible until the land system was reformed.

KOMURA'S DEATH.

THE TIMES TRIBUTE.

(Service to the Telegraph.)

Via Bombay, Nov. 26, 1 a.m.

The "Times" pays a warm tribute to Count Komura's patriotism by his self-abnegation, and says that the sympathy with our allies will be universal in England, where Count Komura's name is indissolubly associated with the alliance.—(Reuter.)

LABOUR IN HONGKONG.

The Chinese workers in tailoring establishments in Hongkong are going out on strike and at least one firm is suffering severely, though still able to carry out orders. In this particular instance it does not appear to be a strike, in the accepted sense of the word, but rather a cessation of work for the purpose of joining the revolutionary bands in Canton. Nor is the strike confined solely to European firms for the Chinese are suffering quite as badly.

In one case the men to the number of twenty went to their employer and throwing down their work refused to do any more; and intimated that they were going to leave his service. He offered them more money to stay but they refused. The next day ten more went. In the European houses matters are much the same though not so many men have left. It is difficult to see how the revolutionaries could have procured all the arms and ammunition of the revolution.

TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

(Service to the Telegraph.)

Via Bombay, Nov. 26, 1 a.m.

A message received by Lloyd's from Aden states that the steamer Trieste has picked up the first officer, second engineer and three lascars from the steamer Kuala, bound from Dundee to Singapore, which went ashore on the rocks off Socotra. Natives are plundering the wreck.—(Reuter.)

HOME POLITICS.

(Service to the Telegraph.)

Via Bombay, Nov. 25, 7.30 a.m.

The bye-election at Hitchin has resulted in the return of the Unionist by the following figures:

Lord Robert Cecil (U.) ... 5,542

Greg (L.) ... 2,909

Lord Robert Cecil says that the election was fought almost entirely on the insurance question.—(Reuter.)

CRICKET.

Via Durban, Nov. 25, 5.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Sydney states that in the match between the M.C.C. and New South Wales G. Gunn yesterday sustained an injury to his hand. He continued batting, despite the great pain which he was suffering. It now appears that the metacarpal bone is broken, and Gunn has been forbidden to play for fortnight.

Via Durban, Nov. 25, 2.5 p.m.

Cricket has been stopped to-day by rain.—(Reuter.)

RUSSIA.

FAMINE HORRORS.

(Service to the Telegraph.)

Via Bombay, Nov. 26, 7.20 a.m.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent states that the horrors of the famine of 1891 are recurring at Orenburg and Turgai. The sufferers are flocking to ask a last communion. The crops in Orenburg are fully 30 per cent. below the average. Bishop Chellabinsk is appearing and giving all the assistance in his power. An extraordinary feature is that the medical societies have been prohibited from aiding the sufferers from famine.—(Reuter.)

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

MANCHESTER HANDICAP.

(Service to the Telegraph.)

Via Durban, Nov. 26, 5.40 p.m.

The result of the Manchester November Handicap was as follows:

Ultimus 1

Fort 2

Donner Moi 3

The betting was 9 to 4 against Ultimus, 10 to 1 against Fort, and 100 to 7 against Donner Moi. Seven teen horses started, and the winner passed the post three lengths ahead of the second horse. A short head separated second and third. Fort was ridden by Trigg. Ultimus by Donoghue. Cigar took up the running, and, rounding the first bend was a length ahead of Ultimus. Six furlongs from home Ultimus drew in front. Donner Moi, Mirador and Fort following. Mirador came in fourth.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

(Service to the Telegraph.)

Via Bombay, Nov. 26, 7.20 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Simla

states that it is notified that in the calendar year 1912 not more than 19,000 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale, of which 6,700 chests will be certified for shipment to China.—(Reuter.)

PERSIA.

(Service to the Telegraph.)

Bombay, Nov. 25.

Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent says that at Teheran the Russian gendarmes have been replaced by Persian Cossacks.

The Persian Foreign Minister in full uniform presented an apology to M. Poklevsky, the Russian Minister, stating that the Cabinet crisis alone was responsible for the delay in its presentation.—(Reuter.)

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s Ltd. informs us that the total output of the Company's three mines for the week ending Nov. 11 amounted to 29,050.10 tons and the sales during the period, to 23,453.97 tons.

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED CABLES.

TO-DAY'S MESSAGES.

Bombay, Nov. 27.

Reuter's New York correspondent states that a battle has taken place at Santa Anna in Mexico, between 800 followers of Zapala and 450 Federals. The former were defeated and 62 were killed.

Reuter's Rome correspondent states that official despatches show that there was fierce fighting on Friday, both at Tripoli and Derna. The Italians own to fifty casualties including a dozen killed at Derna where they fought all day.

The Russian Cabinet Council has decided, in view of Persia's compliance with the ultimatum, that the Russian troops will not advance at present beyond Resht, where they are now concentrating.

Reuter's Peking correspondent states that consular advices from

Hankow dated November 23

state that there has been heavy fighting for 36 hours, which still continues. The Imperialists made an attempt to cross the Han river and were repulsed with heavy loss. Reuter's correspondent at Nanking states that the revolutionaries began bombarding the city in the morning. It is reported that the Imperialists have already lost heavily.—(Reuter.)

Via Durban, Nov. 25, 11.40 p.m.

An explosion has occurred at the Jammage colliery, in Staffordshire. Six men were killed and five injured.—(Reuter.)

Via Durban, Nov. 25, 11.40 p.m.

A message from Berlin states that Lieutenant Baron Loring-Hoyen, one of the best German military aviators, was killed by a fall on landing from a flight.—(Reuter.)

Via Durban, Nov. 25, 5.20 p.m.

Mr. Roosevelt earnestly hopes that his friends will not nominate him for the Presidency of the United States.—(Reuter.)

Via Durban, Nov. 25, 8.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber has drawn the attention of M. Desclée to the continued presence of the German

TELEGRAMS.

Via Durban, Nov. 25, 8.15 a.m.

A message from Melbourne states

that the Federal Arbitration Court has granted to seamen an advance in their wages, and has also fixed a standard of eight hours a day.—(Reuter.)

Via Durban, Nov. 25, 8.15 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that Mr. Borden takes charge of external affairs, which he has separated from the Department of State.—(Reuter.)

Via Durban, Nov. 25, 11.40 p.m.

The deaths of the Marquis of Tweeddale and Lord Dunfermline are announced.—(Reuter.)

Via Bombay, Nov. 26, 7.30 a.m.

The tickets issued for the wrecked Poitiers train show that the death-roll must be over sixty.—(Reuter.)

Colonel Seely, at Newcastle, proclaimed that Sir Edward Grey's declaration on Monday would promote peace. It was essential, he said, that we should be on terms of peace and amity with Germany.—(Reuter.)

THE WAR.

ITALY'S DESIGNS.

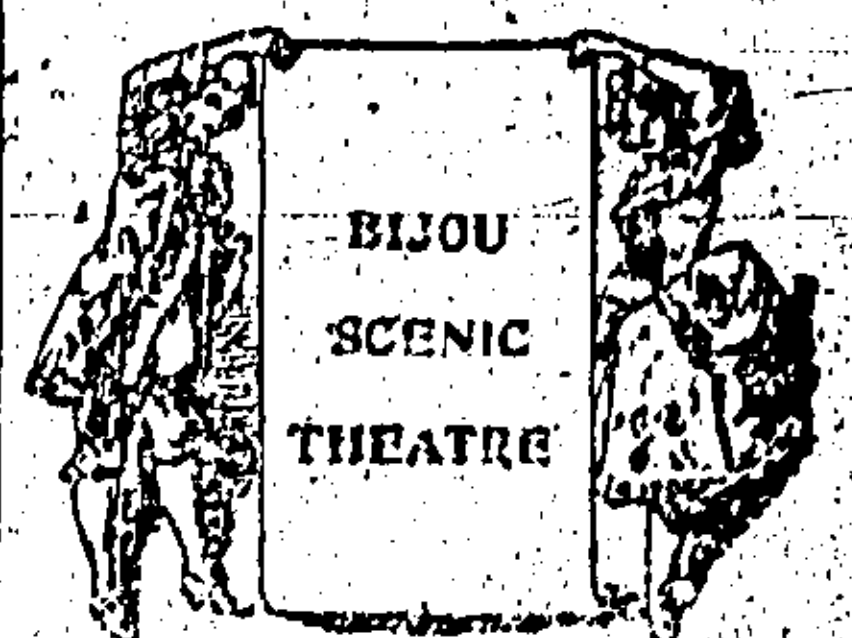
(Service to the Telegraph.)

Via Bombay, Nov. 25, 7.30 a.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople telegraphs that the meeting of the Council of Ministers and the conference of the various Ambassadors have given the impression that Italian naval action should no longer be delayed, which has for its object the blockading of the Dardanelles or even the forcing of the Dardanelles and dictating peace. A message from Constantinople says that the Russian Government has pointed out, and presumably has informed Italy, as well, that the blockade of the Dardanelles is contrary to the London Convention of 1871. In the House of Commons Mr. F. D. Aspland announced that the Government has no information regarding the blockade of the Dardanelles.

Via Durban, Nov. 25, 8.15 a.m.

Abdul Hamid's jewels will be sold by auction in Paris next week, and the proceeds are to be devoted towards buying warships and munitions of war.—(Reuter.)



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Hongkong, 11th November, 1911.

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"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1911.

WOMANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

Frequent interruption, presumably by sympathisers with the agitation for the extension of the suffrage to women, led Mr. Lloyd George at Bath to declare that such exhibitions of temper were more anti-Liberal than pro-suffrage. It is seldom that we find ourselves in agreement with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but on this occasion we are in entire accord with his sentiments. Indeed we go further than that astute politician deems it advisable to go. He long ago made up his mind that womanhood suffrage will ultimately be granted and has discounted any possible ill results that might follow his chief's open aversion to this extension of the Parliamentary franchise, by ranging himself in the ranks of its supporters. A member of a Cabinet that is mainly anti-suffrage, he has declared himself personally pro-suffrage—a situation that might be embarrassing to a sensitive man.

There is no proof that the idyllic condition prophesied by Mr. Lloyd George would ensue were women to share in the making and the administration of the laws. He thinks that there would be no danger of Europe being "drenched in blood" were women possessed of the vote. This we take leave to think is a matter of opinion. During the terrible days of the French revolution the shrillest and most persistent shrieks for blood—more blood—came from the women, and there is reason to believe that many of the horrors of that awful time were directly due to the incitement of the females who were utterly carried away and out of themselves by the frenzy that possessed France. We are far from suggesting that the misguided females who win notoriety by scorching policemen are swayed by sentiments similar to those which inspired the bloody-minded women who sat knitting beside the guillotine in Paris, pausing in their work to count the heads as they fell. Our point is rather that women are more likely to be carried away by impulse than men and that the danger of war may not only be decreased by the grant of the right to vote and to legislate to women, but that it may even be increased. Mr. Lloyd George also declares that womanhood suffrage has been a success in the Colonies. This again is a matter of opinion. The weight of evidence seems to be that the female vote has had little or no effect in Australia, where the experiment has been tried for some years. The Labour Party has profited to some extent, as women of the wealthier classes have been chary of associating themselves with the crudities of popular politics. Whether this result can be hailed as a success depends upon the political viewpoint. Any extension of the franchise is an experiment and matters political in the United Kingdom at present are in a sufficiently perilous state without taking a step that may be productive of much harm and cannot do much good.

DAY-BY-DAY.

Ownership breeds satiety—liberty means denial.

No cricket was played on Saturday on account of the rain.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the Queen of Norway's 42nd birthday.

The Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks-Pott of St. John's University, Shanghai, has completed 25 years' service in China.

Mr. & Mrs. Hull, Mr. Izumaru, Mr. C. S. McKinley, Mrs. S. Suzuki and Mr. R. Eudo, left by the Nikko Maru for Japan yesterday.

Four hundred Chinese gentlemen in Bangkok recently met to consider the attitude of Bangkok Chinese towards the Revolution.

Bishop Bannister of Kwangsi and Hunan is in the city for a short stay. He will preach at the morning service at the Cathedral on Sunday.

The silk ex O.S.E. s.s. Canada Maru, which left Hongkong on October 17, and arrived at Tacoma on November 17, was delivered in New York on November 23.

Messrs. Showan Tomes and Co. have received from their principals, the British Insulated and Heatby Cables, Ltd., the following quotation under cable dated November 24: Copper, 78d. per lb.; raw Para rubber, 4s. 6d. per lb.; lead, 21s. 17d. per ton.

A large gun planted on a small hill at Wuchang seems to be more trouble than it is worth to the revolutionaries, says the "Central China Post." The gun fires about every hour, and then nine out of every ten shots drop with a big splash in the middle of the river. The gun is said to be an old muzzle loader and one of a number buried by Chang Chih-tung when he was Viceroy of this province, but re-exhumed and added to the fortifications of Wuchang.

The "N. O. Daily News" of Nov. 20 reports:—The Linotype Co.'s showroom in in Szachuen Road contained until last Saturday a quantity of lead in ingots of the size and appearance of shoes of sycee, which was used in the production of type. On Friday night the door was broken open and about 5-cwt. of this lead was removed, nothing else in the room being disturbed. Whether it was taken with the object of relieving the temporary stringency in the silver market or to supplement the recent Arsenal haul is open to conjecture.

Looting at Hankow.

The Hankow correspondent of the "N. O. Daily News" wrote on Nov. 16:—The Chiaoou and of Hankow appears to have suffered not at all and the street up there is busy. A little quiet looting goes on all the time, followed frequently by fires. Loyalist soldiers, forbidden themselves to do such things, egg on the populace to the work, appropriate what seems convenient to themselves and then they or the people finish matters by burning the house or shop in question. The street at the French Concession presents quite a busy appearance with money changers and receivers of questionable goods, who are willing to oblige soldiers and others with ready money for such things as they have a mind to dispose of. (No questions asked.)

Chinese Amazons.

Hoping that the Shanghai provisional military authorities will finally decide to give them arms and allow them to go to the front and meet the Imperial troops, 120 girls have joined the Amazon corps of the local revolutionaries, says the "China Press." The movement is headed by Miss Sung Sung-tung, a teacher. The provisional government has not complied with the application submitted by the corps for a distribution of arms. The general opinion among the revolutionaries is that such an appeal for equipment can hardly meet with success as long as the girls cannot get over the fact that their physical weakness and lack of military training will always remain a serious handicap in time of actual warfare. (Our telegrams to-day, however, state that these ladies went to the front.)

IMPENDING FIGHT AT NANKING.

Rebel Army's Preparations.

The following is from the "China Press" of Nov. 21st:—

A battery of artillery, consisting of six seven-inch guns and two hundred and fifty men left Shanghai over the Shanghai-Nanking Railway at about half-past ten o'clock last night for Chinkiang to join the revolutionary army now advancing on Nanking. A large quantity of ammunition was also shipped and \$30,000 in cash for the provisional government at Chinkiang. Another detachment of troops is expected to leave to-day. The troops going from here yesterday came up from Hangchow and those going out to-day are coming from the same place. An additional \$20,000, it is understood, will be sent along with the troops going to-day to provide means for the Chinkiang provisional government.

While the body of troops leaving here last night was not so large as on previous occasions the enthusiasm made up for numbers. The soldiers sang military songs and a large crowd of friends and spectators thronged the station to see them off.

According to passengers arriving from Chinkiang on the express last evening the fighting had not started and is not likely to for another day or so. The front of the revolutionary army has advanced thirty miles from Chinkiang and had fifteen miles yet to go before Nanking is reached. The troops extended from that point into Chinkiang. All the intervening hills were covered with military camps and the city of Chinkiang swarmed with revolutionary soldiers. "Thousands of them" was the best estimate that could be obtained.

Nanking is Quiet.

Arrivals by boat yesterday reported all quiet at Nanking when they were there Sunday. They heard a report that General Chang had sent word to the fleet which was there before it joined the rebels Monday of last week that he was short of ammunition for his big guns and asked that a supply be sent ashore. The reply was that the ammunition would be provided for next day. That night the ships steamed down to Chinkiang and hoisted the white flag.

Passengers leaving Hankow last Friday afternoon told of renewed activity there. They said the Imperial soldiers formed a line of battle a mile along back of the Concessions and started on the march away from the Yangtze River. This was to meet a revolutionary force which had been sent up the Han River to flank the Imperialists in an effort to cut communication with their base.

The Wu-chang and Hanyang forts were bombarding the Chinese city every night and one shell thrown from Wu-chang on Friday morning set the China Merchants godown just above the Custom House on the Chinese Bund on fire. The flames had developed into a big conflagration by early afternoon. No Imperialists were seen down around the oil tanks or in the vicinity of Seven Mile Creek.

The main Imperial Army was supposed to be still encamped about twenty miles from Hankow and trains were still running between the city and this Imperial base. The line of soldiers going to meet the flanking party of rebels were moving away from their railway connection and the only loyal troops left at Hankow were up in the Chinese city and along the Yangtze River about the British Concession.

Fleet is now Rebel.

Part of the fleet of fourteen ships which are to co-operate with the troops in the attack on Nanking have moved up river it is said by eye-witnesses; and are abreast of the revolutionists' front while the three cruisers which were all that Admiral Sahl had left when he took leave at Kinkiang, have returned to Hankow to co-operate now with the revolutionists there and work havoc among the Imperial troops as they formerly did against the revolutionists in the first days of the war.

all the foreign men-of-war have left Nanking, with the exception of one British, one Japanese and American (the New Orleans.)

The latter continues: "According to information from Nanking there is sure to be a big battle there, unless the Manchus surrender. It is said that the twelve Chinese gun-boats which are flying the white flag at Chinkiang, are all going to Nanking, to attack the fort on the hill opposite the city. If this fails, the city will be easily taken."

"There are many rebel troops at Chinkiang. They are drilling daily and are well equipped. The telegraph wires leading out of Nanking have been cut and there is no communication, except by wireless."

UNREST IN HONGKONG.

AUTHORITIES TAKE ACTION.

Wild rumours have been flying about the city during the past few days, ranging from the alleged presence of a huge number of bad characters, to a statement that after the fall of Peking, Hongkong is to be captured for the revolutionary government. The latter rumour is being freely among the young "blobs" of the coolie class, if the information of an European gentleman who knows the language is to be believed.

In any event matters are assuming a serious aspect. Early last week reports were published of disturbances in the city in which the police were attacked, and as a result the European officers appeared with revolvers at their belts. At night the Sikh police paraded the principal streets in poses of seven, six police and a European officer, armed with long truncheons which, contrary to the usual custom, were displayed to full view. Last night parties of the K.O.Y.L.I., fully armed and provided with ball cartridges, were on duty in Hongkong and Kowloon, as a precautionary measure.

A clear indication of the state of affairs was to be found at the Magistry this morning, when two cases of stealing the police came before the magistrates. In the first, a lad was charged with throwing stones at P.C. Atwell, last evening, outside the Central Market, and in the second further details of a scuffle with the mob was made clear. Trouble arose outside the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, when a Chinese lunko endeavoured to arrest a man. A scuffle ensued and the native policeman blew his whistle for aid, quickly bringing P.C. Patterson on the scene. The crowd then commenced throwing stones at the officers, who, however, succeeded in making four arrests. This morning the prisoners appeared at the Police Court. Two of them were fined \$5 or in default seven days' hard labour for disorderly conduct, a third was sent to goal for seven days, and the fourth, a boy, was sentenced to eight strokes of the birch and forty-eight hours' detention.

At Yau-mat a horde of boys are terrorising the neighbourhood. They are divided into two gangs and march round the streets looking for Chinese who have not yet discarded their queues. Should they come across a person with his queue intact, endeavouring to persuade him to have the appendage removed. If he consents he is straightway conveyed to the nearest barber's shop. On the other hand, refusal is futile, for one member of each gang is provided with a pair of shears, and unwilling ones are forcibly deprived of their hair. Yesterday, a case of this kind occurred right outside Yau-mat Police Station, and to-day the culprits were brought up at the Magistry.

The China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. are negotiating for a large loan with local banks and offering as security shares in the steamship company, reports the "Shanghai Times."

Lieutenant C. R. Heygate, 1st Battalion The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), who is at present in England on leave, has been selected for a tour of duty with the 3rd Reserve Battalion of that regiment to assist Lieutenant F. J. Wray, whose tour expires on April 16 next. Lieutenant Heygate has been selected to report himself at the end of his tour.

CANTON NEWS.

(Telegraph Correspondent.)

Canton, Nov. 25.

Some days ago, robbers entered a missionary school which was in course of construction near the Canton-Kowloon railway and stole some property belonging to a foreign overseer. The Governor-General sent soldiers to ensure protection for the future.

Traffic will be resumed on the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway at an early date. Soldiers have been sent to protect the line.

On account of the pirates in the West River, the Governor-General has ordered steps to be taken to locate the pirates and recover the booty. A flotilla of gunboats is to be sent for patrolling work.

A seizure of the bombs on one of the steamers on the Hongkong-Canton run has been reported by the Commissioner of Customs in Canton and a recommendation made that the Customs employee who discovered them should be rewarded.

Letters from Chingchow state that after the declaration of independence there several thousand ruffians pretending to be revolutionaries marched from Weichow and took the city of Taipo. The people of Kalingchow and Tingchow in Fukien province are consequently panic-stricken, and all cargo-boats have stopped running.

SUPREME COURT.

INTERESTING APPEAL.

An interesting case was commenced in the Supreme Court this morning, when the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Figgott, and Mr. Justice Gompertz, sitting in appellate jurisdiction, heard an appeal by the Green Island Cement Company against a decision of the Chief Justice in the case of the Cement Company against Chung King. The original action was one in which the Cement Company sued Chung King for the price of cement supplied, and obtained judgment. Afterwards they issued an execution attaching a sum of money in the custody of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, but they refused to pay up all, alleging that they had a lien against a portion of the amount for costs. The Green Island Cement Co. then took out a summons for an order for the payment of the whole amount, and the summons was heard before the Chief Justice in Chambers. He decided against the applicants, holding that Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon had a right to deduct the amount of their costs and then to pay the balance over to the Company.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. and Mr. J. Slade, K.C. instructed by Mr. Harston, appeared for the appellants and Mr. C. A. Alabaster, appeared for Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon.

According to the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. who opened for the appellants his client obtained their judgment as far back as August 1, 1903, and it would be sufficient to say, without going into details of the figures, that the amount of the judgment and interest had risen, until it was now exceeding \$37,000 and apart from the \$8,800 odd, referred to in the order of the Chief Justice his clients had received nothing on account of the judgment debt. Subsequently the defendant in the action, Chung King, had a dispute with the Government in connection with the Kowloon Reservoir. The dispute was referred to an arbitrator and the result was that Chung King had a sum of \$29,275.55 awarded him, to be paid by the Government. The position then became that there was a sum of \$29,000 odd, in the possession of the defendant. The appellants hearing of this issued an execution against Chung King under the judgment of the action of 1903 and also obtained a prohibitory order, in connection with the money, against Chung King, Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, and the Chief of Bank of India, Australia and China, which was the bank in which it was ascertained that the money actually was deposited. The case had not proceeded far when the appellants withdrew.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Intervention?

The press in the Far East is beginning to talk openly of intervention. In spite of the fact that the majority of the provinces have declared in favour of the rebels, the Manchus still rule in Peking, and unless Yuan Shikai's support be withdrawn, will probably continue to rule for some time to come. In the meantime a state of anarchy prevails in the southern and central provinces. Intervention is suggested by the "Manila Times" in the following terms:—"The more closely the situation in China is studied the more certain it becomes that intervention—or friendly mediation—by the foreign powers is necessary and inevitable. The attempt of the rebel leaders to establish an 'independent government' at Wuchang and to secure recognition by the Powers is little likely to succeed while the situation in Peking is what it is. Such an 'independent government' could not, in the nature of things, give such guarantees as would be necessary to insure that promises would be followed by performance, and a weary bewilderment of international complications would probably follow on its acceptance by the other nations. Add these complications to the domestic troubles of the Empire, and we have confusion worse confounded."

A Staggerer.

An interesting and instructive little story is being told in Washington, about the work of the Committee on Expenditures lately appointed by Congress. Congress is now, one must remember, of the opposite political party to the Executive officials. Mr. Moyer, the Secretary of the Navy, was asked to facilitate the making of inquiries in his Department. He immediately consented, but asked the Committee what purpose the investigation was intended to serve. He was told that it was to discover the means of curtailing, in the interests of economy, the expenditures of the Navy Department. "Well, if that is the purpose," replied Mr. Moyer, "I can suggest to you a line of action that will produce real economy. In the first place, we can begin by eliminating altogether some of the navy yards now located on the Gulf Coast." As most of the Democratic members of the Committee represent in Congress that section of the country where "Political navy yards" are most numerous Mr. Moyer's proposal was a "staggerer." The investigation got no further.

Scouts and Volunteers.

The Volunteers who have been in camp during the past week have not had the most comfortable of times, owing to the rain, though on the whole everyone seems to have enjoyed it. On Saturday morning early the Scouts completely surprised the Volunteers, so we are informed (we do not vouch for the story) attacking the camp shortly after reveille, and winning a handsome victory. An interesting claim was put forward by one enthusiastic son of Mars, that the action of the Scouts in attacking the camp after reveille had sounded a note of warning to the Volunteers, who were not all asleep, and that the Volunteers were not surprised, but were ready to meet the Scouts on the field. The Chinese, it may be remembered, raised a bitter protest when the Allies took the Peking camp, because the rebels attacked them, and they were not surprised, but were ready to meet the Allies on the field.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER, SAYING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B. Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers. (Subject to alteration.)

From Hongkong	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Satur., Dec. 2.	"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" Fri., Dec. 29.
"MONTEAGLE" Satur., Dec. 30.	
1912	1912
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Satur., Jan. 27.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri., Feb. 23.
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Satur., Feb. 24.	"EMPEROR OF IRELAND" Fri., Mar. 22.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 7 a.m. Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus. Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line) £71.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed sleep over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (Cruised Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £46. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pender Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	KUTSANG	Friday, 1st Dec., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAYLUTIA	NAMSANG	Tuesday, 5th Dec., 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Tuesday, 28th Nov., 10 light.
YUENSANG	YUENSANG	Friday, 23rd Nov., Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 3rd Dec., 2 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 2nd Dec., 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 21 days). The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Okotso, Tientsin & Newchwang.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Uakau, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD. Telephone No. 215. General Managers. Hongkong, 26th November, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Captain	Tons D W	On or about
"STRATHLYON"	J. R. Shaw	8,000	November 21st.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals. The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers. These steamers are of the latest design, have most commodious accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy. Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports. For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780. Hongkong, 26th October, 1911.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS
TO

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

ORIENTAL AND AFRICAN LINE.

REGULAR Direct Service from Japan, China, and Straits to Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town, calling at Mauritius if sufficient inducement offers, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the Orient to South Africa.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

S.S. "DUNERIO" 8,000 tons To be despatched end Dec.
S.S. "KATANGA" 8,000 tons To follow regularly thereafter.

For rates Freight, or Passage, apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, Managing Agents.

Telephone No. 114. Hongkong, 26th Nov., 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, LOMBO, and PORT SAID.	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, T. 7,000 MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Murai, T. 8,000 KAWACHI MARU, Capt. T. Matsuo, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 10th Dec., at Daylight. THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 30th Dec., from KOBE

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
VICTORIA, B.O., & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and YOKOHAMA	INADA MARU, Capt. S. Tomioka, Tons 7,000 TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000	FRIDAY, 8th Dec., at Noon. TUESDAY, 2nd Jan., at Noon.

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, and ADELPHI, via MANILA, TRINIDAD, and BAHIA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 8,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Wachi, Tons 8,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon. FRIDAY, 19th Jan., at Noon.

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 8,000 IKO MARU, Capt. S. Takata, Tons 7,000	SUNDAY, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m. THURSDAY, 7th Dec., at 11 a.m.

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI, KOBE, and SHANGHAI	HOMBA MARU, Capt. T. Hori, Tons 5,000 GLOMBO MARU, Capt. J. Tetsuka, T. 5,000	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov., at 6th Dec. WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec.

Destinations	Steamers	Sailing Dates
SHANGHAI, KOBE, and BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	HIROSHIMA MARU, Capt. H. Hirao, Tons 4,000 HAKATA MARU, Capt. M. Nomura, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 21st Dec. TUESDAY, 25th November.

† Fitted with wireless telegraphy. * Carries deck passengers. † Cargo only.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBE and CALCUTTA.

Regular fortnightly service from Kobe to Calcutta sailing at Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

The next steamer to sail from Hongkong is "JINSEN MARU" Tons 4,000...Capt. Michida...Dec. 2nd.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

Steamer	Tons	Captain	From Hongkong
TANGO MARU	8,000	K. Kawara	Feb. 14th
KAMO MARU	7,000	F. L. Monmor	Feb. 28th
AKI MARU	7,000	K. Homma	Mar. 13th
MISHIMA MARU	7,000	A. C. Moore	Mar. 27th
KAGA MARU	7,000	M. Hagino	Apr. 10th
ATSUTA MARU	7,000	Wm. Thompson	Apr. 24th
HITACHI MARU	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th
MIYASAKI MARU	7,000	T. Murai	May 22nd
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	Feb. 27th
TAMBA MARU	7,000	K. Noda	Mar. 26th
SANUKI MARU	7,000	T. Iizawa	Apr. 9th
AWA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	Apr. 23rd
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomioka	May 21st

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply to the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chate Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHAN"	28th 4 p.m.
WUHAN, TIENTSIN, HUICHOW, MANILA, ILOILO & CEBU	"HUICHOW"	28th 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	28th 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	28th 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly. S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin screw Steamers "Tean" and "Taping," saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chienan, Linan, Ohaius)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon; leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45.—Return \$75. For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35. Hongkong, 26th Nov., 1911.

Telephone No. 35. Hongkong, 26th Nov., 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE, Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North-Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMEWARD.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
S.S. Dortmund 5th Dec.	S.S. "Slavonia" 2nd Dec.
.. Segovia 14th Dec.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
.. Silonia 27th Dec.	S.S. "Sikania" 10th Dec.
.. Ambria 10th Dec.	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
.. Goldenfels 24th Jan.	S.S. "Andalusia" 13th Dec.
	For Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Scandia" 20th Dec.
	For Rotterdam & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Brasil" 30th Dec.
	For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Dortmund" 6th Jan.
	For Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Sagavi" 17th Jan.
	For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. "Liberia" 20th Jan.

For Further Particulars, apply to—Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1911.

PHILIPPINE
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 8th Nov., 4 p.m.
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 9th Dec., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS. Hongkong, 21st November, 1911.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOL.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving

For Freight and Passage apply to A. R. MARTY, 24, Des Vaux Road. Telephone 118. Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN	23rd Nov.	Saturday, Dec. 22.
ALDENHAM	4th Dec.	" " Jan. 6.
EMPIRE	16th Dec.	" " Jan. 6.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe (Subject to alteration).

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	21,000	W. W. Green	Dec. 1st, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	11,000	A. G. Stevens	Dec. 22nd, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	Dec. 29th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Fujita	Jan. 10th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and 4 Triple Screw. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The steamer CHIYO MARU will be despatched for San Francisco via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on FRIDAY, the 1st Dec., at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE. The S.S. "Nippon Maru" will be run as an Intermediate Steamer on and from 22nd December, 1911. Rates of passage furnished on application.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Minatitlan, Oaxaca.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (Subject to alteration.)

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Wednesday, Dec. 1st, Noon.
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Thursday, Feb. 1st, Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to K. MATEO, Agents. Telephone No. 114. Hongkong, 26th Nov., 1911.

WEATHER-FORCAST AND
SEA-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of mariners of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here.

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Sail Tonnage Loading or to Land
-For Baltimore and New York
Brit. Pacific Arrow, 3,000 Tons net
reg. October-December (Messrs. Arn-
old, Kohns and Co.).
Sail Tonnage Discharge and Voyage
Departure of Sailers: Brit. herage
Radiant, 1,840 (one net. reg. Oc-
tober-November (Messrs. Simpson and
Co.).

BUTTERFIELD
HOMES

LD & SWIRL
KONG CHINA

General Agents.
Cow boys at Pokfulam Dairy Farm.

those names he adopted—with variations. Mr. H. I. Jones and Mrs. Hunter rendered songs in excellent voice, and the concluding item was the familiar song from "The Balkan Princess" by Mr. Jack Hope. In which he was assisted by a company of "So and So's"—eight charming ladies. The band of the K.O.Y.L.I. provided the orchestral accompaniment, also playing the march, "Yankee Grit," the serenade, "Baby's Sweetheart," and a tuba-bone solo.

The appreciation of the audience was indicated by the many encores they demanded, and all the very performers were presented with